

THRASHED FIVE OF THEM

United States Consul Davis
More Than Match for Turk-
ish Policemen.

WARSHIP AT HIS DISPOSAL

Navy Department Cables Ad-
miral Cotton to Furnish Mr.
Davis With a Vessel.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—As a result of
Minister Lelshman's advice respecting
the Alexandretta affair, the State De-
partment has requested the Navy De-
partment to place a warship at the dis-
posal of Consul Davis, now at Beirut,
upon which he might return to Alexan-
dretta at his pleasure. The Navy De-
partment accordingly cabled instructions to
Admiral Cotton, on board the flagship
Brooklyn, at Alexandria, Egypt, to place
a vessel at the disposal of Mr. Davis.
It is believed the Brooklyn will be an-
nounced.

It is left to the Consul to arrange the
terms of his reception.
Acting Secretary of State Adee has
taken a firm stand in the matter of the
assault upon United States Consul Davis
by Turkish officials and police at Alex-
andretta. He has called Minister Lelsh-
man to present the facts to the Turkish
government and inform that government
that the case is one seeming to invite an
expression of regret and reparation.

The State Department does not indicate
what measure of reparation is expected,
but it is understood that the Turkish
government certainly will be required to
either punish the offending Turkish
officials at Alexandretta and compensate
Atrian for the losses and injuries he has
sustained. The Turkish government is
willing to compensate Atrian and deport
him. It is understood that the main of-
fense is the assault upon the United
States Consul, a matter of gravity in in-
ternational law.

The information that has reached the
department is to the effect that Mr. Davis
was acting within his rights and powers,
and that while engaged in protecting, as
was his duty, a naturalized American citi-
zen, he was not upon any of the police
policemen and dragged along the ground.
It also appears incidentally that upon
recovering his footing the Consul promptly
and soundly thrashed all five of the
policemen.

MONEY THE MOTIVE OF PANAMA REVOLUTION

(Continued from First Page.)

quires; but of statesmen, diplomats and
other real leaders, there are practically
none at all. The very men who brought
the republic into existence—and we are
speaking now of the native or quasi-
native element among them—are novices
in everything pertaining to the science of
the government. These men are now in
charge of the government and while there
is no suspicion of their integrity or of the
sincerity of their purpose, they are woefully
lacking in ability to do the work they
have undertaken in the way it should
be done according to the situation which
confronts them. The result is that upon
every hand the inquiring visitor encoun-
ters ignorance, doubt and uncertainty,
where there should be, if the independent
movement is to be carried to its full
fruition, intelligence, determination and
fixed ability.

Careful investigation shows that there
is more or less reason for this condi-
tion, which stands first in the pitiful
exciting catalogue. This new republic came
into being without definite political
purpose. It was conceived solely of a
determination to have the canal connect-
ing the Atlantic and Pacific constructed
across the isthmus, and at no other place.
Had Colombia ratified the Hay-Herran
treaty, the revolution of the 3d of Novem-
ber would never have taken place. That
it was freely admitted by everybody in any
way concerned in bringing about the in-
dependence of Panama. The inevitable
conclusion is that the Panamanians were
not sufficiently displeased with Colombian
sovereignty and administration to have
revolted because of any desire for re-
form. The revolution was a revolt of the
leaders in the revolutionary movement.
It is true that a strong indictment
is drawn by these men against Colombia
for her sins of omission and commis-
sion; but that indictment is more of an
after-thought, framed for purposes of
political justification. It is a statement
of independence provoking griev-
ances.

MONEY WAS THEIR MOTIVE.
The motive underlying the creation of
the republic was consequently, more self-
ish than patriotic; more sordid than sen-
timental. The people of Panama, know-
ing better than do any other people the
immense value to them of a ship canal
across the isthmus played for that ad-
vantage, instead of for any real improve-
ment in the condition of their govern-
ment. The riches they will realize from the
construction and operation of the canal
will be more than enough to satisfy the
men who were thought of political lib-
erty; and for untold for their purpose
they found the United States ready to
join hands with them. The effect of bring-
ing a republic into existence under such
circumstances is daily becoming more
and more apparent. The instiga-
tion of the movement for inde-
pendence, having no such thing
as Panamanian patriotism to appeal
to, were forced, in order to carry out
their project to wield an influence as sor-
did as were their own motives. These
men, who figure now as the responsible
heads of the Republic, are men who will
very frankly admit that they proceeded
with the scheme for independence not by
addressing themselves to the desire of
the isthmians to be free from Colombia,
but by secretly corrupting those who were
in position to hinder execution of their
purpose.

So freely are admissions of this nature
made that last evening one of the mem-
bers of the governing junta, frankly and
without hesitation, and in return for the
simple asking, gave to your correspondent
a list of the men who were bribed to sup-
port the revolutionary movement and the
amount paid to each one. These bribes
are termed bonuses here, and the pay-
ment of them is freely talked about in
the streets and hotels; nor does any Pan-
amanian seem to think that the men who
sold their influence for stated sums in
Colombian currency have in any manner
compromised themselves. To such an
extent was the plan of winning by cor-

ruption carried out that every dollar of
public money in the former department
of Panama was attached by the revolu-
tionists and has since been paid out to
those men who accepted bonuses from
the instigators of the movement for in-
dependence. Nor was this sum sufficient
to insure the success of the plan. It was
used as far as it would go, and when
it was exhausted the revolutionists re-
sorted to promises, which have since been
redeemed by the payment of sums taken
from the loan of \$200,000 made about the
middle of the month to the new republic
by J. P. Morgan and Company, of New
York.

FAITH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The promoters of the revolution are,
therefore, compelled by experience to dis-
trust a large proportion of those men
upon whom they are now forced to rely.
They know that the army and police
forces were purchased to support the re-
volution, and, knowing that these forces
are susceptible to corruption, they do not
know to-day whether the military and po-
lice officials are true or untrue to the
republic. The Panamanian naval estab-
lishment stands in exactly the same po-
sition as does the army and the police
force, and since it is upon these agencies
that the new government must depend
in greater or less degree for its securi-
ty, there is fear and suspicion discover-
able upon every hand. The weakness of
the present government, its lack of pur-
pose and indecision are, therefore,
excusable in a measure.

The real revolutionists know that they
were to deal with a go-ahead company
of Colombian Benedict Arnolds, and they
deal cautiously and suspiciously. All they
now hope for is that they can keep things
going as they now are until after Thurs-
day next, when the canal treaty will be
signed, and then they will have no more
to do with the revolutionists. That is the
real situation. That element is the bland
and childlike faith of the revolutionists in
the government of the great American
republic.

It matters not what statements may
be made at Washington or what stories
may be current in the States, all Panam-
a believes that the revolution was made
possible by Washington's foreknowledge
of what was proposed and an expressed
determination by the government at
Washington to give moral and physical
support to the revolutionists. There is
reason for this belief, for it was not
actually decided to attempt the coup
which resulted in the creation of the re-
public until advice was received from
the States to the effect that if it should
be attempted the United States would
back it up. These advices were not offi-
cial, so far as the administration was
concerned, but they were of such a char-
acter, as will be shown in subsequent
articles, as to convince the revolutionists
that all they had to do was to take the
initiative and then rely upon the United
States to insure the success of the pro-
ject. This they did, and their earlier
confidence in the support to be afford-
ed by our government was justified by
the occurrences of the 3d and 4th of No-
vember at Colon, when marines were
landed from the Nashville and employed
to prevent Colombia's military interfer-

ence for the suppression of the revolu-
tion.

THE CANAL ALL THEY WANT.

Having, therefore, had ample proof
that the United States stands ready to
guarantee the independence of the re-
public, the revolutionists now place all
their trust in America. For themselves,
they are helpless in their ignorance of
ways and means and in their distrust of
their own people. To no other reason is
attributable the decision to permit ratifi-
cation of the canal treaty by the junta
instead of waiting the election of a Con-
gress and the formal creation of a Re-
publican government. Upon such a con-
tingency as an election the revolution-
ists dare not wait. The treaty will, there-
fore, be ratified by the junta, which has
no existence, in fact, so far as the re-
public of Panama is concerned and the Pan-
amanian ratification will have been de-
posited at Washington by the time this
letter is published. Why such haste?
Simply because the revolutionists look
forward to only one thing beyond what
they have already accomplished, and
that one thing is to get the United States
so bound by contract that it will be
compelled through self-interest to protect
the republic against invasion from with-
out and against interior disturbances.

So keen is this desire that it is not
stretching fact in the slightest to say
that once the treaty is ratified, and con-
tractual relations with the United States
assumed, the revolutionists will practi-
cally lose interest in the fate of Panam-
a. They will, as a matter of course,
be compelled to proceed with the erection
of a regular government, but that duty
will be one in which they will have lit-
tle enthusiasm. The treaty will insure
the canal; the canal is all that Panam-
a wants, and with it assured, the Panam-
anians would be content to drift along
for an indefinite period without proceed-
ing further toward realizing the fruits of
independence. Proof of this lackadaisical
interest in the republic itself is no-
where concealed. Everybody in Panama,
including the members of the junta and
the cabinet, will declare if interrogated
on the point, that Panama wants nothing
except the canal; that the United
States can have anything it wishes if it
will only construct that waterway. So
free are admissions of this nature that
I have had it from those high up in the
government, that had the United States
demanded sovereignty over the entire re-
public it would have been ceded without
question. As a matter of fact, the Pan-
amanians would give up the duty of organ-
izing and attempting its administration.
It is to this sentiment that the certainty
of immediate ratification of the treaty
is due.

AFRAID OF TOO MUCH MONEY.

The Panamanians wish to be relieved
of responsibility for the integrity and
security of the republic they have cre-
ated, and although the treaty is more
liberal in its concessions to the United
States than was ever anticipated it would
be, the junta has not for a moment
considered such a thing as rejecting it, or
having entirely willing to have signed our
names to blank paper, and to have
left it to Secretary Hay to fill in over
our signatures whatever he wished to
write, stipulating only, upon our part,

that the covenant should contain a pledge
by the United States to build the canal.
That statement exactly expresses the
state of affairs in Panama to-day, and in
the hope that subsequent negotiations
with the United States may result in that
government assuming even more respon-
sibility than it has assumed under the
canal treaty, the Panamanian revolu-
tionists are proceeding with halting steps
toward the organization of the republic.

They are afraid of themselves, of the
people with whom they will have to deal
and thoroughly suspicious of their own
abilities. Senor Espinoza, one of the
members of the junta, exposed the nature
of this trepidation yesterday, when
he said to your correspondent that Panam-
a has only one substantial objection to
the canal treaty.

"We are in a dilemma," said Senor Es-
pinoza, "because our revenues will be re-
duced about three-fifths by that clause
of the treaty which makes Colon and
Panama free ports, thereby cutting off
the import taxes now collected, but our
chief objection to the treaty is that by
its terms we are compelled to accept the
\$10,000,000 canal payment in cash. We
must, in some way or other, by subse-
quent negotiations, relieve ourselves of
that requirement. It is too much money
for us to undertake to handle; it is
certain to be wasted and misapplied if it
is turned over in bulk to the government,
and in self-protection we must devise
some scheme whereby not more than \$2,
000,000 in cash comes into our hands for
current use. The remainder must be so
invested and so secured and held out of
the country that it will stand as a re-
venue-producing asset for the government,
no matter what changes may take place

or who may be in charge."

THEIR UNUSUAL POSITIONS.

The spectacle of an independent na-
tion being afraid to assume responsibility
for the handling of such a sum as \$10,-
000,000 in cash is doubtless unique in the
history of governments, but it affords
an accurate key to the situation on the
isthmus of Panama. Starting with that
sum in its treasury, having no funded
debt, and but \$300,000 of a floating debt,
with the taxes at a nominal figure, reve-
nues sufficient for all requirements guar-
anteed by the canal treaty, and the peace
and integrity of its domain assured by
United States protection, Panama is ac-
tually helpless. Her helplessness is born
of an absence of patriotism; knowledge
among the more intelligent classes of the
corrupt and unscrupulous character of
the majority of the people of all Latin-
American countries, and of the thorough-
ly mercenary motives for her own crea-
tion into a republic. Envy and pity must,
therefore, play equal parts in any con-
sideration of the state of affairs on the
isthmus. Envy for the opportunity which
stretches away before a people whose
independence has been so easily won; pity
for the moral, physical and personal dis-
tress which combine to make it almost
impossible for this people to avail them-
selves of their opportunity.

Any other people would, under such
circumstances, bring themselves very
quickly to the enjoyment of an indele-
minate season of prosperity and dignity.
Cuba, with fewer substantial advantages
than Panama enjoys, is doing that very
thing, while here in Panama there is noth-
ing more inspiring or admirable than
an alleged republic in which the leaders
wish to avoid responsibility and a hope
that the United States may do for them
that which other people from the begin-
ning of time have gloried in doing for
themselves—secure and preserve their po-
litical independence.

HERE FOR SAFETY.

The Assailant of Mrs. Gardner
to be Brought to Richmond.

QUINTON, VA., Dec. 16.—Charles Wil-
son, the negro criminal, charged with the
murder of Mrs. Gardner, will be taken
to Richmond to-night for safekeeping.
A petition has been forwarded to the
Governor to order an immediate trial.

To Succeed Judge Hubbard.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., December 16.—
C. W. Robinson, Commonwealth's Ator-
ney of this city, is being urged by the
local bar to order himself as a candidate
to succeed the late J. F. Hubbard as
Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District.
Judge of the Elizabeth City
County Court, is also mentioned as a
probable candidate for the office. The
Corporation and Circuit Courts adjourned
to-day on account of Judge Hubbard's
death.

Robbery at Crewe.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CREWE, VA., Dec. 16.—Burglars en-
tered the home of Mr. G. V. Robinsone
Tuesday night, between the hours of 12
and 1, and took Mr. Robinsone's gold
watch, valued at \$125, a pair of new shoes
and \$7 in money. Mr. Robinsone had just
returned from Richmond, whither he went
to attend the burial of Miss Davis, who
was his niece.

AUDITOR IN MANCHESTER

Interest in the Election of the
Late Mr. Hall's Suc-
cessor.

TO MEET IN JOINT SESSION

Manchester Bureau Times-Dispatch,
No. 1102 Hull Street.

The principle topic of conversation in
Manchester last night was concerning the
possible successor to the late Auditor Hall.
The names of a number of well known
citizens have been mentioned in con-
nection with the position, but the concen-
tration of opinion last night was that Mr.
Luther Nunnally was the man who would
be chosen. It is claimed by his friends
that he has a sufficient number of votes
to carry him through on the first ballot.

Friends of other candidates, however,
do not concede such strength to Mr. Nun-
nally, and claim that he will not win
out.
Mr. Nunnally was a member of Council
some years ago, and is recognized as a
first-class business man, and one who
can hold the position of auditor with
credit to himself and the city.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special joint committee to draft res-
olutions on the death of Auditor Hall,
will meet at 7:30 o'clock to-night in the
Council chamber to formulate the resolu-
tions. They will be presented at the meet-
ing of the City Council to-morrow night.

MAY RECONVENED.
It was said last night by members of
Council, that at the meeting to-morrow
night, a special session of the lower
branch would probably be called, and the
vote by which the reappointment resolu-
tion was tabled would be reconsidered.

This action will give the Board the op-
portunity of acting upon it, and would
avoid the necessity of calling the Coun-
cil together in special meeting before the
regular session in January.

The Board meets to-morrow night in
adjourned session, having adjourned over
from Tuesday night on account of the
death of Auditor Hall.

UNDR ARREST.

Frank Crawford, a good man when sober,
but disagreeable when drunk, was
arrested last night for being drunk and
disorderly. He will be heard by Mayor
Maurice this morning.

ARM BROKEN.

Miss Gertrude Allen, daughter of Col-
onel William M. Allen, is suffering with
a broken arm. She was thrown from a
car in Richmond on Monday and her
arm was broken. She was also other-
wise bruised. Dr. Ingram is attending
her, and she is getting along nicely.

GOING TO CUBA.
Mr. W. R. Beattie, assistant postmas-
ter of Manchester, is making arrangements
for a two-weeks' trip to Cuba. He ex-
pects to leave early in January, and goes
for his health. Mr. Beattie will probably
be accompanied by several young men of
Manchester.

COMING HOME.
Mr. George Friend, who has been in the
Klondike for several years, is expected
home shortly. Mr. Friend went to the
Alaskan gold fields when gold was first
discovered out there. He has weathered
it for a long time, and comes back be-
cause he thinks Manchester the finest
place on earth.

**THE CASE OF THE YOUNG MAN CHARGED WITH
BREAKING JOE OPLEMAN'S WINDOW,**
was continued to to-morrow.
John Ross, colored, was fined \$250 for
beating his wife.

PUNERAL OF MR. HALL.
The remains of the late John Wesley
Hall were laid to rest in Maury Cem-
etery yesterday afternoon, the funeral ser-
vice being conducted at Bainbridge Street
Church by Rev. B. V. Baldy.

A large gathering of his friends wit-
nessed the funeral. He was a faithful ser-
vant of the city, and many ex-
pressions of regret at his passing away
were made.

Mr. Hall was beloved by the whole
city. His modest manner and his gen-
erous, gentle spirit endeared him to all.
He was a faithful servant of the city,
and was patriotic to a degree.

PERSONAL AND NOTES.
Mr. Emanuel J. (Peachy) Wall will
leave early next week for Jacksonville
and other points in Florida, to spend the
holidays with friends.

Mr. John S. Fowles, of Charlotte
county, and Miss Florence K. Crouch
were married Tuesday night. They will
live in Manchester.

CANDIDATES FOR AUDITORSHIP.
At the meeting of the City Council to-
morrow night a successor to the late
Auditor Hall will be chosen. There are
already a number of candidates in the
field. In addition to those already men-
tioned is Mr. E. K. Sampson, a popular
citizen, a well known business man, and
now a member of the Board of Health.

Those who have already been mentioned
are Messrs. Robert French, B. W. Nun-
nally and Luther Nunnally.

**A New Way of Using Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy.**

Mr. Arthur Chapman, writing from Dur-
ham, Natal, South Africa, says: "As a
cure suitable for old and young, I men-
tion the following: A neighbor of mine
had a child just over two months old. It
had a very bad cough and the parents did
not know what to give it. I suggested
that if they would get a bottle of Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy and put some
upon the dummy that the baby was suck-
ling it would cure the child. The
father did and brought about a quick re-
lief and cured the baby." This remedy is
now sold by all druggists.

Schlitz
The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

Schlitz Beer

RECEIVES WORLD'S HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT

European government scientist awards Schlitz the highest honor.
From Weiherstephan, Bavaria, the most renowned school of brewing in the world, comes this triumph for Schlitz.

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous pronounced best American beer by the Bavarian Government's famous scientific brewer, Prof. Dr. Hans Vogel, Director of the Scientific Station for the Art of Brewing, subventioned by the Royal Bavarian Government. Bavaria is the cradle of the art of brewing.

We spend fortunes on cleanliness.

We clean every tub, every boiling vat, tank or barrel,
every pipe and pump, every time we use it.

We bore wells down 1400 feet to rock for pure water.

We cool the beer in filtered air.

We filter the beer by machinery.

We store Schlitz beer for months in refrigerating rooms,
until it is well fermented—until it cannot cause biliousness.

SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR THE ART
OF BREWING

WEIHERSTEPHAN, near FREISING
(Subventioned by the Royal Bavarian Gov't.)
PROF. DR. HANS VOGEL
ACADEMICAL DIRECTOR

WEIHERSTEPHAN, Nov. 22, 1903.

Schlitz Brewing Co.,
Milwaukee, U. S. A.

Through the courtesy of Commerzienrath (Counselor of Commerce) Dr. Datterer,
I have received several bottles of your beer.

I have not only partaken of same, but have also made a searching, chemical
analysis, the result of which I enclose.

The analysis, as a matter of course, can give no idea of an important feature, the
flavor of the beer.

I frequently receive samples of American beers for analysis, but I can truthfully
say without flattering, that I never drank a better American beer than yours.

The beer tasted full (round) and fresh, and no trace of the usual disagreeable
pasteurization flavor was discernible.

Once more permit me to express my recognition.

Very respectfully,
HANS VOGEL